

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 23.

The Most Reverend Archbishop Eccleston died at his residence at the Convent of Visitation in Georgetown, last evening, at twenty-five minutes past six o'clock. Many days of severe sickness preceded his death, but he finally passed away, tranquilly as into a gentle slumber. The highest functionary in the Roman Catholic Church in the United States, a mild and gentle Christian, a man of great equanimity and uniformity of purpose, a scholar of rare accomplishments, a gentleman whose kindness and urbanity could not be exceeded, he was also an American patriot, whose estimate of his country and of the political institutions of his country were such as we should be proud to know were sympathized in by all the citizens of our republic.

We have procured from the pages of the *Catholic Explorer* the following brief but truthful narrative of his life:

This eminent prelate was born on the 27th June, 1801, in Kent county, Maryland, a few miles from Chestertown. His grandfather was Sir John Eccleston, who emigrated to this country, from England, a few years prior to our struggle for independence. His father, Samuel Eccleston, was a wealthy farmer of Kent county, Maryland, and was distinguished for his highly cultivated mind and manners. Born of parents who, at that time, were members of the Protestant Episcopal church, he attended worship in that denomination until about the age of eleven years, when he went, as a student, to St. Mary's College, Baltimore. In this institution he continued as a day-scholar until his fifteenth year; and, during this early period, displayed shining talents, and a peculiar taste for learning. By his sweetness of disposition, amiable deportment, and graceful manners, he secured the friendship and attachment of his fellow students and professors, as well as all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. It was the intention of his mother to direct his studies towards the profession of the law. At sixteen years of age, he became a boarder in the College. He soon manifested an ardent love of virtue, and other dispositions which, in a few years, resulted in his study of divinity; in which pursuit, by his assiduity and talent, he advanced so rapidly as to be considered qualified for the order of priesthood at an earlier age than that order is generally conferred.

Very soon after his ordination he crossed the Atlantic, and visited England, Ireland, and France. He was, however, suddenly recalled to America, after a sojourn of about two years in Europe, in consequence of the death of his stepfather, which happened about this time. From abroad he brought back with him a large store of useful knowledge, an ardent zeal in the cause of his religion, and an increased attachment to republican institutions. Upon his return to his native country, he was received with affection by his numerous friends; and, in a short time, received marks of their esteem and approbation, by his elevation first to the vice-presidency, and, subsequently, the presidency of the flourishing institution in which he had been educated. This office he filled with much honor to himself, and advantage to the college, for several years.

The late Archbishop Whitfield becoming infirm from disease, it was thought necessary, early in the year 1834, to appoint a coadjutor or assistant-bishop, in order to lessen the burden of his duties. The choice fell upon Mr. Eccleston, which was no ordinary mark of confidence, when we consider that he had hardly attained his thirty-third year, and that there were so many others in the diocese, whose age, experience, and talents would have qualified them for the situation. Upon the death of the late archbishop, he succeeded *de jure* to the title and honors of the see, on the fourteenth of September, 1834.

As a preacher of the word of God, the archbishop had always been regarded as eloquent, graceful, and persuasive, displaying great zeal and piety in all he uttered; and was sure to enlist the undivided attention of his hearers.

In person he was tall and commanding, and remarkable for his graceful deportment and ease in conversation. No one ever approached him familiarly without being pleased with him, or without an increased respect for his person. His piety was of the highest order. No one could look upon him without being impressed with the idea that he was a true prelate of the church. Ever unostentatious and unassuming, his great aim was to do good to all men, seeking the will of his great Master. His study was to please Him, regardless of the world, which would willingly heap upon him its choicest honors did he not studiously fly from them.

Such was Archbishop Eccleston, the worthy successor of the Carrolls and the Neales; and a model, in suavity and elegance, as well as energy and ecclesiastical department, for the hierarchy at whose head he stood.

GEORGETOWN, 1 o'clock, p. m.—The Convent Chapel and Bishop's house are hung with black, and every thing wears the appearance of woe and mourning. Solemn high mass for the dead was sung in the Chapel at nine o'clock, by the Reverend Mr. Brocard, and the "De Profundis" was sung in a most solemn manner by the Choir of Nuns.

The Archbishop is laid in state before the altar, dressed in full pontificals, and around him are the sweetest flowers. It is the most imposing sight ever seen within the Convent walls. The corpse looks as though it were in the gentlest slumber.

The body will be conveyed to Baltimore at nine o'clock to-morrow. The procession will move from the Convent exactly at half-past seven, a. m., in order to reach the depot in time for the nine o'clock train. Our Roman Catholic fellow-citizens are making arrangements to join in the procession, and many of them will escort the remains to Baltimore.

The corpse, on its arrival in Baltimore, will be conveyed to the Cathedral, where it will remain until Saturday morning, when a Grand Solemn High Mass will be celebrated, at which all the Bishops under the jurisdiction of the late Archbishop will officiate, assisted by nearly all the clergy of their dioceses.

BISHOP ECCLESTON'S FUNERAL.—The Catholics of the District, and others disposed to unite in the funeral procession of the lamented Archbishop, will meet to-morrow (Thursday) morning at the Convent, in Georgetown, at seven o'clock precisely, to walk from place to place on the railroad depot, in Washington. Those who cannot join the procession at the Convent may unite therein on its progress at any convenient points in Georgetown or Washington.

The Pastors of the different churches are requested to cause the bells to be tolled from 7:14 to 9 o'clock.

[The morning papers will please copy.]

FIRES.—A few minutes before going to press, fire was discovered in the attic of the building on Pennsylvania Avenue, between Ninth and tenth streets, lately occupied by Mr. Davis's music store. The engines were soon on the ground, and the flames were extinguished before much damage was done.

THE MUTUAL BANKING ASSOCIATION.

We learn, on inquiry, that the principles of this new Association, about to be organized in this city, are similar, in many respects, to those of the Building Associations.

Its object is the loaning of money at legal interest to its members and others, and the transaction of banking business generally.

The capital is to consist of a number not exceeding six thousand shares of fifty dollars each, and whenever two thousand are subscribed for, and the first instalment paid, the company will go into active operation. Stockholders are to pay in every month one dollar on each share of stock, until the full par value shall be paid, and on the full payment of all the instalments, regular certificates shall be issued and recorded on the books of the Association, which certificates and scrip shall be assignable on the books, in person, or by power of attorney.

The legal title of all property of the Association to be vested in Trustees, but the entire management of all its concerns to be in the President and Seven Directors, chosen annually.

Moneys will be received on deposit, and a percentage allowed on sums remaining for long periods.

Circulating notes will be issued, redeemable in specie or its equivalent, at all times, to an amount not exceeding at any time twice the quantity of coin in the vault; but no notes of a small denomination are to be received or issued.

We understand that a large number of shares have already been subscribed for, and that a meeting for organization will shortly be held.

We have no doubt the institution will prove highly useful to the public at large, as we trust it will to those immediately interested.

CITY IMPROVEMENTS.

Preparations are being made for permanently fitting up and connecting the chain of iron railing that was commenced last summer around the Departments of War, Navy, and State. The old wooden palings have been moved back from their former position some two feet, with a view to the protection of the grounds, until the new ones are substituted in their stead; and, in the course of a few days, other and more substantial railings will adorn these grounds. This, when completed, will be a great improvement to that portion of the city, and will add considerably to the beauties of the walks. We notice that the pipes are being laid in Fourteenth street for the purpose of conveying water along G street, which is to flow into a water-saving pump, similar to the one located on the corner of F and Fourteenth streets. This will be quite convenient and of great utility to the families in the neighborhood.

Go where you will, in what direction of the city you please, and you will note some preparation for improvement being made. Washington is increasing every day in wealth, beauty, and importance. The grounds around the Capitol and President's mansion never looked more beautiful; and Nature, with prolific hands, has abundantly adorned them with beautiful flowers. A stroll through these walks about sunrise will amply verify this assertion. Is it not to be wondered at, that our citizens do not avail themselves of the privilege of enjoying the cool of the morning, and inhaling the pure and fragrant breezes of those beautiful promenades?

CAIRO.—We think it was Gen. Duff Green who originated the idea of a great commercial mart at this place, or perhaps who made the first attempt at building a town upon this site. Others are following him in the enterprise, and we doubt not we shall ere long witness the completion of the design.

Cairo is located upon the point of land at which the great rivers of the West—the Missouri and Ohio—unite. Of its eligible position as a depot of commerce between the East and West, there can be no doubt; and it is by no means improbable, either, that vessels from the Atlantic ports of this country and of Europe will here deposit and receive their cargoes. The only difficulty presented is that of the commencement. The land is low, and the ever-varying and impetuous current of a great river is at either side of the narrow cape. We are informed, however, by a late number of the *Springfield Register*, that vigorous efforts are being made by men of capital and enterprise to give Cairo another start and build her up into a city; that nearly three miles of permanent stone embankment, it is added, have been built from the junction along the Mississippi banks, and upward of a mile on the banks of the Ohio; that money is already provided for constructing an embankment from river to river, three miles north of the town; that the wall already constructed has a base of twenty-eight feet, narrowing to eighteen feet at the top; and that it is five feet higher than the water rose in 1844, when there was the greatest flood ever known in the Mississippi Valley.

It is believed that these means will effectually exclude the waters of both rivers. We hope so; for we cannot entertain a doubt that any possible amount of money expended in such improvements, if they prove efficient, will be productive of a rate of profit that few investments afford.

To Mr. Franck Taylor, and not to Messrs. Taylor & Maury, our thanks should have been presented for a copy of the *NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW*—a book for which every reader should return thanks.

OLD FELLOWS' HALL.—This afternoon and evening are the last exhibitions of the Panorama of the Nile. The opportunity should not be missed. It may be the only chance the old can have of recalling to mind lessons learned in school-boy days, or that the young can enjoy of seeing real pictures of the places, the history of which some of them may now be studying.

"THE GEORGETOWN REPORTER" is the title of a new tri-weekly paper, which made its first appearance yesterday in our sister town. It is conducted by Mr. J. A. Williamson, is a handsome sheet, well filled, and merits the patronage of the public.

NEW YORK, April 22—6 p. m.—The steamer Florida has arrived here from Savannah. The steamer Africa sailed to-day, taking out a half million dollars in specie.

PHILADELPHIA, April 22—6 p. m.—The new propeller Pennsylvania sailed this morning for Richmond. She had a fair complement of passengers and freight.

THE GREYS' BALL.

The Ball given at Jackson Hall on Monday evening last by the fine corps, the Greys, and to which we have already alluded, was a brilliant affair. There never was a more complete galaxy of beauty and fashion assembled on any similar occasion in this city. All participated in the enjoyments of the evening with right hearty good-will. All was hilarity; and the ladies—ah, never did we witness or behold a more handsome, more intelligent, more fascinating assemblage of those tender buds of beauty. There were among them many that captivated and held in subjection the hearts of the sterner sex. Many were the hearts that were stricken and made to bleed by glances from their eyes. Miss M— was there; and oh what rapture! what bliss it were to gaze upon her as her sylph-like form glided through the mazy dance! We were most pleased to notice deputations from the Light Infantry Sharpshooters, and also from the military of Alexandria. The Law Greys of Baltimore were also represented. This is as it should be. We like to see that friendly interchange of respect and good feeling existing between volunteer corps. Every thing moved along admirably well—nothing happening to mar the pleasures and enjoyments of the evening. The Ball was kept up until a late hour, and all seemed to be unconscious of the rapid flight of time until the clock "began to strike its little ones," and then it was only perceptible that a small diminution had taken place in the throng. The company retired highly pleased with the entertainment and enjoyments of the evening, to dream over the incidents and pleasures through which they had passed. The Greys deserve great credit for the manner in which the Ball was gotten up and conducted throughout.

RUGBY ACADEMY.—The pupils of this school gave an exhibition and soiree last evening, which was attended by vast numbers of the old and young, the beautiful and gay of our city. The young masters, in their exercises, gave evidence of the proficiency to which they had attained, under the instructions of their accomplished teacher, Mr. Morrison, and were listened to with much attention and loudly applauded. The music of a fine cotillon band and dancing followed.

While in one room a part of the company were listening to the rich tones of some fair damsel, in another the music of the band merrily sounded, "keeping time to bounding feet." How beautiful it was to see the gay and grave mingling in the mazes of the dance with little masters and misses in their teens, or below them—all happy as light hearts and smiling faces could make them. The party broke up at about half-past one, and the company went to their homes satisfied that they had spent an evening in the enjoyment of real, unalloyed pleasure.

TELEGRAPHING.—When the line of telegraph was first completed between this city and New Orleans, messages had to be relayed some five or six times in their transmission from one city to the other. But improvements have been made in this great work, as well as in other things. The line is now in such good order that despatches from New York to New Orleans are relayed but once from the former city—at Mobile, a distance of nearly two thousand miles. If this can be done now, why cannot we expect in a year or two to have the two hemispheres united by the lightning line?

THE HUGHES CASE.—The case of a soldier, whose name we do not recollect, *versus* Colonel Hughes, for mal-treatment in Mexico, in having him confined, whipped, &c., was called up in the district court this morning, and a preliminary argument arose between counsel, the import of which we are at present unable to report.

SENATOR DOUGLAS.—The *Pennsylvania* of Monday has the following:

"This distinguished gentleman is now sojourning with his family, at Glass's Washington house. He arrived on Saturday, and will remain until to-morrow. The national services of Judge Douglas, and his strong and striking abilities, have made him a historical character; and we are rejoiced to see the disposition among men of all parties to do honor to one who does so much honor to the country. We regret that his engagements at home compel him so speedily to leave our city."

We believe there are few men in this city, who know Judge Douglas, who will not yield a ready assent to the words of commendation here expressed. Plain, sensible, intelligent, and able, he fulfills with credit the duties of his high position; and, while he enjoys to the fullest extent the confidence of those with whom he is usually accustomed to act, he ever manifests a tolerant and liberal spirit that secures the respect and kindly feelings of his political opponents.

While speaking of Judge Douglas, we may mention a little item that will be read with pleasure by our citizens. It is, that he has purchased the homestead of Colonel Burche, a mile or so north of the Capitol, and that he will improve and adorn it for the abiding-place of his family as long as his public duties shall require his presence in Washington. There are, we believe, some two or three acres of land surrounding this residence, and the access to it is being rendered very convenient and agreeable.

PREACHERS IN OFFICE.—The publication of the article of "Fair Play" would be only the beginning of a something we might wish to rein to curb by-and-by. We do not agree in opinion with the writer; but that is not the reason why we withhold his communication; it is because we desire to avoid a protracted controversy. We will state, however, and thus indicate to the public the subject to which we allude, that we see no better reason for proscribing from public offices under our Government preachers of the gospel, who, from any reason satisfactory to themselves, may desire places under the Government, than exists for proscribing any other class of men. To do so were to treat them as either greater or less than men, which, in this 19th century, and this free republic, will not be done. God grant that such things may soon be known only in the records of things that were.

"A LOOKER-ON" TO-MORROW.

THE WATCH-HOUSE was tenanted last night. Washington is improving in morality, and every lover of peace has cause to be thankful.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Expressly for this paper.

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA.

3 days later from Europe.

BALTIMORE, April 23—1½ p. m. The steamer Asia arrived at New York to-day. She brings thirteen thousand pounds sterling worth of freight. At Liverpool, on the 12th, money was plentiful, and accommodations easily obtained.

The cotton crop is estimated, by accounts from New Orleans, to be a little over two millions. It has declined from one-eighth to a quarter. Sales of the week twenty-eight thousand six hundred bales, fair, at seven and an eighth; Mobile 7½, Orleans 7½. Sales to-day of four thousand bales; market closing weak.

American stocks quiet, and without much change. United States five per cent. bonds, 1853, 92 and 93; ditto six per cent. stocks, 1862, 104; ditto six per cent. bonds, 1868, 110 and 110½; ditto six per cent. stock, 1867 and 1868, 106 to 107; Pennsylvania fives 82½ to 83½.

Sugar and molasses are in fair demand. Provisions have slightly declined. Flour and wheat are unchanged. Corn has advanced one shilling. The manufacturing districts are dull. Iron is quiet. Political news are unimportant.

BALTIMORE, April 23—2½ p. m. There are great solemnities in our city, occasioned by the death of Archbishop Eccleston. The bells are tolling, the churches in mourning, &c.

At our market to-day one thousand barrels Howard street flour at \$4.62. Grain unchanged. The New York and Philadelphia markets are unsettled, in consequence of the news brought by the Asia.

MR. WEBSTER AT BOSTON.

Telegraphic despatches bring information of Mr. Webster's arrival at Boston yesterday, and of his being greeted by an immense concourse of people, who escorted him to the Revere House. In compliance with long-continued calls, he made a speech, of which the following sketch has been transmitted to the editor of the *Philadelphia Evening Bulletin*, to whom we are indebted for it:

BOSTON, April 22—Noon.

Mr. Webster being called upon by a number of citizens to address them in front of the Revere House, replied to the call as follows:

Fellow-citizens of Boston: You rather take me by surprise this morning, but it is a very agreeable surprise. I am as much pleased to see your cheerful and satisfied faces as I am to see again the face of that luminary which shines out from the heavens above; and if, gentlemen, you are half so glad to see me as I am to meet you, there is at this moment a great quantity of happiness and good feeling in Bowdoin Square. [Applause.]

Gentlemen: A long and violent convulsion of the elements has passed away, and the heaven and skies smile upon us. There is often an analogy between occurrences in the natural and political world, and sometimes political agitations pass away, bringing after them sunshine, joy, and gladness. May it be so now!

I greet you as citizens of Boston. I welcome you—I offer you my heart and hand, with the deepest gratitude for what you and your fathers have done for me from the days of my early manhood, when I came from the North to throw myself among you to partake of your fortunes, for good or evil, to the end of my life.

I am not vain enough to suppose, fellow-citizens, that I have done any essential service to my country in my day and generation; if I have so done, however little or however much it may be, I owe it mainly to the constant, warm, unwavering friendship and support of the people of Boston.

I am bound the way of all earth. I shall ere long follow your fathers and my fathers to my last home; but while I live and breathe, and while I have the power of language or thought, while my heart beats or my tongue moves, I shall feel and I shall speak of Boston as the cherished object of my public, political, and, I may say, friendly regard.

Gentlemen, you do not expect to hear from me to-day any discourse. I come to see you and you come to see me. It is not an occasion for the discussion of any political topics. You do not expect me to detain you from your affairs while I rehearse any opinions of my own, or state the ground of those opinions. But let me, congratulate you, and let me ask you to congratulate me, that the events of the last year or two have placed us under better auspices.

We see clearer; we breathe freer; we feel a new assurance that our political institutions—the rich blessing and inheritance which we derived from our fathers—will endure—be perpetual—be immortal, if any institutions on earth can be immortal.

Yes, fellow-citizens, the youngest of your children will grow up to manhood in the proud feeling that they are born to an inheritance of imperishable liberty, in the United States of America, and in their ancient and beloved—I say beloved, and to be always venerated under all circumstances—beloved and venerated Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

My fellow-citizens, we need not be too much self-satisfied; but after all, who is there among you, at this moment, that would change his political and social condition for that which befalls the inhabitants or residents of any other country under the wide scope of the canopy which is over us?

Where would you go with the satisfaction that you would have under the institutions of your country? Where could you enjoy political power which is so universally disseminated in popular principles? Here every citizen feels he is a man. If he is one of the governed he is one of the governors, and he has a voice in every transaction of public policy and national concern.

Let others say what they will—let others commend what they please—let them either like a more royal, a more despotic, or a more democratic form of government. For myself, and I believe I may speak for you—we are satisfied with our constitution as a people of the United States, and citizens of Massachusetts, living under a free, popular, and glorious representative government.

Boston, April 22.—Mr. Webster commenced at a quarter past eleven o'clock, a. m., and spoke about twenty minutes. Adam W. Thaxter, a merchant, was coadjutor in this forenoon, in State street, by his former partner, Mr. Harrington. The cause assigned is business relation.

FANEGILL HALL.—The Board of Aldermen passed resolutions explaining their action yesterday. It has been found by reference to the will of Peter Fanegill, that he had no right to refuse the Hall; and that an order was offered to allow any one hundred voters to have it on application for a lawful purpose hereafter.

ED. J. W. McGAUGHEY is a candidate for reelection to Congress in the Vigo district, Ind.

HON. ISAAC P. WALKER, United States Senator, reached Milwaukee on the 11th, in fine health, and was tendered the compliment of a public dinner.

GEORGETOWN AND ITS AFFAIRS.

[Correspondence of the American Telegraph.]

GEORGETOWN, April 23—11 a. m.

I discover that your correspondents, Heights and Citizens, have pushed their war of words up on Herring Hill; and as I am located there at the present time, I will thank them to fight their battles elsewhere.

The negro slave, Wm. Boteler, reported in my despatch of yesterday, was held to bail by Justice White in the sum of \$100 for his appearance at court.

News scarce—so much so that I asked my friend Mitchell this morning if he had any "pints" and he informed me that the only news he had was, that the warm morning sun had produced a very beneficial effect upon his physical system, removing therefrom the kinks and aches produced by the chilling winds and snows of the last few weeks.

Flour, standard brands, \$4 50; and choice brands from 12 cents to 25 cents more.

Wheat and corn remain steady at about the last quotations.

Arrivals.—Pa. Schr. Mott Bedell, Bedell, N. Y., to P. Berry; Pa. schr. Harriet, Crowell, Boston, to J. A. Grimes; Schr. Samuel Caster, Robinson, Salem, to J. A. Grimes.

Canal Trade.—Arrived—Union, 100 miles, flour, &c.; Jenny Lind, Cumberland, coal; J. Allen, 61 miles, flour, &c.; Gen. Butler, 62 miles, limestone; Wm. Jackson, 62 miles, limestone; H. G. Phelps, Cumberland, coal; Jenny Lind, Cumberland, coal, &c.; Caroline. Several boats have passed up with assorted cargoes.

ELECTRO.

MAY BALL.

The 12th of May has been fixed upon by Mr. Carus for his great festival; and then the season will be warmer, the flowers will be brighter, young hearts will be lighter, and woman, when you sight her, more lovely will appear.—Tut, tut, tut!—how the rhymes will come when we touch on such a theme! What must the realization prove!

Hon. JOHN W. DAVIS is spoken of by the *Mississippi*, a leading Democratic paper, for the Presidency; and it says that he would get the electoral vote of every southern State. Pretty good capital to begin on.

MONEY AND STOCK MARKET.

Corrected for the American Telegraph.

DISCOUNT ON UNCURRENT BANK NOTES.

Maine	per 100	1/2	dis.	Virginia	per 100	1/2	dis.
N. Hamp.	per 100	1/2	dis.	Wheeling	per 100	1/2	dis.
Vermont	per 100	1/2	dis.	N. Carolina	per 100	1/2	dis.
Mass'tts.	per 100	1/2	dis.	S. Carolina	per 100	1/2	dis.
R. Island	per 100	1/2	dis.	Georgia	per 100	1/2	dis.
Conn.	per 100	1/2	dis.	Mobile	per 100	1/2	dis.
N. Y. city	per 100	1/2	dis.	Alabama	per 100	1/2	dis.
N. Y. State	per 100	1/2	dis.	Louisiana	per 100	1/2	dis.
New Jersey	per 100	1/2	dis.	Tennessee	per 100	1/2	dis.
Delaware	per 100	1/2	dis.	Kentucky	per 100	1/2	dis.
Philadelphia	per 100	1/2	dis.	Missouri	per 100	1/2	dis.
Pennsylvania	per 100	1/2	dis.	Indiana	per 100	1/2	dis.
Baltimore	per 100	1/2	dis.	Ohio	per 100	1/2	dis.
Maryland	per 100	1/2	dis.	Wisconsin	per 100	1/2	dis.
Alex's & Geo's in Cor.	per 100	1/2	dis.	Michigan	per 100	1/2	dis.
Canada	per 100	1/2	dis.	Canada	per 100	1/2	dis.

SPECIE.

Dimes & 1/4 dimes	per 100	10 1/2	dis.	American gold	per 100	10 1/2	dis.
Am. half-dollars	per 100	10 1/2	dis.	Sovereigns	per 100	4 50	dis.
Mexican dollars	per 100	10 1/2	dis.	20 Francs	per 100	5 50	dis.
Spanish dollars	per 100	10 1/2	dis.	Mex. Doubles	per 100	15 50	dis.
Five francs	per 100	9 1/2	dis.	Spanish do.	per 100	16 75	dis.

EXCHANGE.

New York	per 100	100	dis.	Cincinnati	per 100	100	dis.
Boston	per 100	100	dis.	St. Louis	per 100	100	dis.
Philadelphia	per 100	100	dis.	Charleston	per 100	100	dis.
Baltimore	per 100	100	dis.	N. Orleans	per 100	100	dis.
England	per 100	100	dis.	London	per 100	100	dis.

STOCKS.

STOCKS.			
United States stock of 1868		116	@ 119
Do do 1867		115 1/2	@ 116
Do do 1862		110	@ 111
Do do 1860			106
Virginia State stock		100	@ 101
Virginia Guaranteed Canal Bonds		101 1/2	@ 102
Chesapeake & Ohio Canal Pref'd Bonds	88	80	@ 80
St. Louis Six Per Cent. Bonds		88	@ 90
Cincinnati Bonds		88	@ 90
Texas Notes		35	@ 40
Maryland Right Per Cent. Bonds		45	@ 50
Reading Railroad Bonds of 1860		81	@ 82
Do do 1870			78
Washington City Stock, (quarterly)		101 1/2	@ 102
Do do (6 months)		100	and inter
Georgetown Corporation Stock		100	
Alexandria Corporation Stock		100	
Bank of the Metropolis		102 1/2	@ 105
Bank of Washington		70	@ 71
Land Warrants, 160 acres		125	@ 140
Do do 1870		49	@ 42